FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1850. [NO. 1724.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY the 2d day of July, and continue five months.

TERMS.—Tuition $6 to $8 per quarter or half-session. 50 cts. per session contingent charges. Board, $7 per month. $1 per session for such as room in dormitories; and $1 for use of furniture.

June 6, 1850. 23-3w

Male and Female School.

THE undersigned has associated with him Miss ANN T. PARKER, late of Duplin county, N. C., formerly from Massachusetts, and hopes from such association to be able to meet the most sanguine expectations of any who may patronize his School.

Prices per Session of five months, commencing 1st July next, viz:

Rudiments—Reading, Writing, &c.	$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, History, &c.	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 00
Painting, Drawing, Needle-work, and Music on Piano, extra.	
Incidentals,	25

Board for ladies in the village, exclusive of lights, $7 per month. Boys can be accommodated in the immediate vicinity, at $6 to $7.

ALEX'R D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 5, 1850. 23-4wpd

CALDWELL INSTITUTE,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 11th of July.

It has been deemed advisable, in order to meet the wants of young men who do not design to graduate in any College, to introduce a more popular course of Natural Philosophy, and devote more time to Practical Mathematics than is usual in Schools or Colleges. To effect this it has been determined to lay aside Analytical Geometry, to extend the course on Surveying and Mensuration, and introduce Practical Astronomy.

The next Session is the regular time for a Class to commence the study of Latin.

It is very important for all Students to be present at the beginning of the Session.

Any further information relating to the School can be had by applying to the President, the Rev. A. Wilson, D. D.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. W. NORWOOD, Secretary.

June 4. 23-4w

CHARLES BANKS,
Confectioner,
GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

DWELLING for Sale or Rent.

THE commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Haymount, formerly occupied by Mr. J. K. McGuire, is for sale or rent on very accommodating terms.

JONA. EVANS.

June 5, 1850. 23-4w

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,
CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber having become the owner of this property, (formerly Hickory Springs,) will be prepared by the 15th of June for the reception of Boarders.

The celebrated Water will overcome most diseases common to men, women and children. All that is requisite is to give it a fair trial, and I will guarantee a happy result.

Price of Board, $18 per month; children and servants half-price.

A. B. MARSH.

May 28, 1850. 23-6wpd

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Jesse Peacock, of Barnwell C. H., South Carolina, sometime in March last, his negro man NAT, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather slim built, and of light black color, and has hernia of the right side. Said fellow Nat was purchased from J. W. Aiford, Esq. of Alfordsville, N. C., and to which place he has no doubt made his way back. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any safe jail in North or South Carolina, so that his master may get him, or twenty-five dollars with all necessary expenses if delivered to the subscribers in Charleston, S. C.

THOS. RYAN & SON.

Charleston, May 17, 1850. 20-5w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fireproof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 20, 1849. 91tf

Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Property.

WILL be sold on the premises at Campbellton, on THURSDAY, June 20th, 1850, (terms made known at sale,) all the Lots, Warehouses, Cars, Tools, and Property of every description, conveyed by Deed of Trust to William F. Strange, by the President, Directors and Company of the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company.

MURPHY V. JONES,
Acting for the heirs of the late Hugh Campbell.
BENJ'N ROBINSON,
Attorney for Hiram Robinson.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1850. 22ts

For Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned offers for sale a convenient residence, with 50 acres of land, a part of it in a high state of cultivation, situated about two miles North of town, and formerly occupied by Jos. W. Evans.

J. E. BRYAN.

Fayetteville, June 3, 1850. 22-1m

Shocco Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THIS fashionable and pleasant Watering Place, with many additions and improvements, will be opened again the ensuing Season for the reception and accommodation of visiters.

Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, from which a daily line of Post Coaches will run, in connection with the mail, for the conveyance of visiters. Coaches will also be kept at Ridgeway and Henderson Depot, to convey passengers to Shocco.

The properties of the Water—Sulphur, Lime, Magnesia, Soda, Epsom Salts, &c.—are considered, by all who have tested them, remedial in most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the Season.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

May 1850. 22-8w

NOTICE.
$25 REWARD!

I WILL give the above reward to any person that will deliver to me my negro man George, better known as George Richardson, or produce satisfactory evidence of his being killed in trying to capture him. I deem a description unnecessary, as where he is lurking he is better known than by me. He is no doubt lurking about the Sheriff's of Bladen county, where he preteuds to have a wife, or about the plantation of Dr. John S. Richardson, in said county.

JOSEPH GREEN.

Brunswick county, June 1, 1850. 22-5w

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months,	$10
With the Classics,	15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

STEAMER FAWN,

WILL ply regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, leaving Wilmington at 6 o'clock every Monday morning, touching at Elizabethtown and other landings en route. Returning, will leave Fayetteville at 6 o'clock every Wednesday morning for Wilmington, stopping at any of the landings for passengers or freight.

For freight or passage apply on board.

DAVID SCOTT, Master.

May 11, 1850. 19tf

WONDERS OF THE AGE!
New Store and New Goods.
CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,
IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms. Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.

April 20, 1850. 16-3m

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.

Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.

A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.

French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.

Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.

Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.

Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

April 12, 1850. 15-3m

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

NOTICE.

THE Plank Road Company having used portions of the old public road between the Town of Fayetteville and A. McPherson's, 6 miles from the Town, have prepared a road South of the Plank Road way as by the Charter of the Company they were bound to do.

All persons are notified, that the Company will hereafter strictly enforce the penalty, which the Charter authorizes, against all who travel the Plank Road without the payment of Toll.

By order of the President and Directors.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.

JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1850. 21-4w

PLANK ROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 10th day of July next, for the construction of that part of the road of this Company between Carthage, Moore county, and Johnsonville, in the county of Randolph.

Proposals for any part, or for all the work, including Grading, Planking, Bridging, &c, will be received. Specifications of the manner in which the work is to be done, may be had on application at the office of the Company.

F. COOPER, Engineer.

F. & W. P. R. Co. Office, Fayetteville, May 27, 1850. 21-

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up, as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.

May 25, 1850. 21-3m

Store House and Appurtenances,
FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house, at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post Office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, May 22, 1850. 21-2m

P. S. The County Court of Chatham having made the Bridge at this place a Free Bridge, the travel will be greatly increased by this Store, and the Stand rendered more valuable.

New Establishment,
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

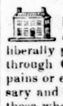
Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.

Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.



THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, and her mother, named Eliza, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road as Mrs. Stewart.

I will give Forty Dollars for her confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, so that I get her again, or Sixty Dollars if delivered to me at this place.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., April 11. 15tf

STOP THE RUNAWAY!
Fifty Dollars Reward!

I WILL give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at this place, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, of my negro boy EZEKIEL, who absconded on the 18th day of March last. He was raised by the late Mr. Delamotte, of Montgomery county in this State, and was sold a short time ago by Daniel McRae, Esq. of Richmond county, to McKeller, a negro speculator, who sold him to Mr. Arch'd McKay of this county, of whom I purchased him in December last.

Ezekiel is 20 to 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 180 lbs.;—is not very black.

He will probably endeavor to make his way to Montgomery, or the upper end of Richmond.

S. B. PRICE.

Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C., April 16, 1850. 16tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 5th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

April 17, 1850. 16-10w

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 1, 1850. 13tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR JUNE, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$36,000!

$18,000! $10,000!

20 Prizes of $1,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 72, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, June 29, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $36,000, 1 ditto of 18,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,710, 2 Prizes of 2,000, 3 of 1,500, 20 of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
21tf-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Better laugh than cry.—There's no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all the ills that flesh is heir to. The best way is to stand up to the rack, and take the good things and the evil as they come along, without repining, always cheering yourself with that philosophical ejaculation, "Better luck next time!"

Is dame Fortune shy as a weazle? Tell her to go to Jericho, and laugh in her face. The happiest fellow we ever saw worked hard, slept upon a plank, and hadn't a shilling in his pocket, nor even a coat upon his back.

Do you find disappointment lurking in many a prize? Then throw it away, and laugh at your own folly for so long pursuing it.

Does fame elude your grasp? Then laugh at the fools who are so often her favorites. She is of no consequence, and never buttered a piece of bread, or furnished a man a suit of clothes.

Is your heart broken by some maiden fair? Then thank your stars that you escaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a hearty laugh. It lessens the weight of one's heart amazingly.

Take our advice under all circumstances—"laugh dull care away." Don't be in a hurry to get out of the world—it's a very good world considering the creatures that inhabit it, and is about as full of fun as it can be. You never saw a man cut his throat with a broad grin on his face; it's a grand preventive of suicide. There's philosophy and good sense, too, in laughing—it shows a clear conscience, and a sincere gratitude for the things of life, and elevates us above the brute creation. So here goes for good humor, and we put in for our share while the ball is rolling.

Bachelor's Woes.—What a pitiful thing an old Bachelor is, with his cheerless house, and his rueful phiz, on a bitter cold night when the fierce winds blow, when the earth is covered with a foot of snow. When his fire is out, and in shivering dread, he slips 'neath the sheets of his lonely bed. How he draws up his toes all encased in yarn hose, and he buries his nose 'neath the chilly bed clothes that his nose and his toes still encased in yarn hose, may not froze. Then he puffs and he blows, and swears that he knows, no mortal on earth ever suffered such woes, and with ah's! and with oh's! and with limbs so disposed, that neither his toes or his nose may be froze, to his slumbers in silence the Bachelor goes. In the morn when the cock crows, and the sun has just rose, from beneath the bed clothes, pops the Bachelor's nose, and as you may suppose, when he hears how the wind blows, and sees the windows all froze, why back 'neath the clothes, pops the poor fellow's nose, for full well he knows, if from that bed he rose, to put on his clothes, that he'd surely be froze.—*Lan. Gazette.*

LOPEZ.

The Boston Times relates the following story of Lopez:—

Men always like to have a central figure in every historic piece, to answer either for a hero or a robber, and who is to be treated, not according to his deserts, considered in a moral point of view, but according to the degree of success that has waited on his exertions. He is to be deified or stoned, just as the revolution of the wheel of fortune may direct. Gen. Lopez is the central figure in this Cuban piece, and we hear a great deal about his cowardice. Nothing can be more unjust than this. Rash and imprudent he may have been in commencing so great a movement with so small an army, and without having first thoroughly ascertained that he would be supported by at least a portion of the people of Cuba; but a coward he is not, as will be readily admitted by all who are familiar with his history. On the contrary, he is more entitled to the designation of Paladin, and has, we hear, more courage than calculation. Some curious facts illustrative of this view of his character are to be found in Captain Henningsen's work, "A Twelvemonth's Campaign with Zumalacarregui," (pp. 198-9.) Capt. Henningsen was an English volunteer in the Carlist army, and Lopez was one of the principal Christinos. Among the Carlist officers was Charles O'Donnell, a brilliant swordsman, and to whom the Carlist General gave command of his cavalry. The Englishman says:

"O'Donnell having had time, as no encounter had taken place for a considerable period, to form his cavalry, and having obtained Zumalacarregui's permission, wrote to Lopez, whom he had formerly known, leaving a letter with a mistress of his at Sesma to the effect that, as they had been so long without obtaining any opportunity of winning those laurels which are the object of the soldier's career, why not revive an ancient usage of chivalry, and fix on a place of rencontre, each giving his word of honor that no treachery should be practiced, and none but the combatants should assemble. He offered, with 400 men of his lancers of Navarre, to meet Lopez when and where he chose in the kingdom of Navarre. Lopez replied that, with "the permission of his superiors, he would desire nothing more than to meet him with a hundred less, confident in the valor of the invincible cavalry of Isabella the Second." To this O'Donnell answered, that he would admit of no challenge save on equal terms, and that, if it suited him better, he would meet a hundred men against a hundred, or fifty Carlist officers against any fifty of the liberals of Spain; and that it rested with him, within the fortnight, to appoint the place and time; but if this were refused, nothing could prevent Lopez himself, who had insulted him by proposing to fight him with inferior numbers, from meeting him alone with lance, sword, or any arms he chose. The combat would have been interesting, if it had taken place, as Lopez piqued himself on being the most dexterous with the lance, and O'Donnell was the best swordsman in Spain. It was long thought one of these propositions, so suitable to both their characters, would have been accepted by Lopez. No answer was, however, returned. The fault was rather, I believe, with the Viceroy than with the cavalry general, who knew the policy of making the world believe the Carlists were only a few bigoted and sanguinary peasants; and wished to avoid the inquiries such a duel might give rise to, and the attention it would attract. I have also heard that Lopez was severely reprimanded for having answered the first challenge at all.

Lopez and O'Donnell had both distinguished themselves by very daring achievements. The former, who is a South American, being in the Spanish army during the struggle for American independence, in the capacity of aid-de-camp, paid his addresses, as the story goes, to one of the wealthiest heiresses of all the southern continent. She, however, declared that she would never marry any one but a hero. Lopez had no resource, therefore, but in wooing her like Othello, with his glory. One day he played the mad prank of giving false orders to several regiments to attack the enemy's line. Being unsupported, they soon found themselves in very serious difficulties; but by the singular valor and good fortune of the young aid-de-camp the enemy were driven from their positions. The affair terminated advantageously; and as success makes the difference between the Cæsar and the Cataline, Lopez, who would have been shot if he had failed, was declared to have acted from private instructions, extolled to the skies, and received a rapid advance—and what he more coveted even than that—the hand of the heiress. The termination of the affair was, however, less romantic, as he very speedily gambled away her immense fortune, and quarrelled with his wife.

The last sentence is a sad anti-climax, and shows that if the champion of Cuban independence is *sans peur*, he is not exactly *sans reproche*. But that is not the point in discussion. Some very heroical characters have indulged even in what has been called the "amiable weakness" of whipping their wives, and other heroes have been whipped by their wives. Perhaps the balance is made even, and "woman's rights" sufficiently vindicated by women themselves, whose arms are as strong as they are beautiful.

Disbanded.—We understand that a large body of men who had collected here with a view of proceeding to Cuba, were yesterday formally disbanded in consequence of the recent advices of the failure of the attempt on that Island. They appear to be a remarkably fine set of men, and the least those can do who have induced them to leave their distant homes, is to see that they are provided with the means to return comfortably and promptly.

N. O. Bulletin.

A Timely Hint, which Disconcerted a Great Orator.—Many anecdotes have been told bearing pretty hard upon the late John Randolph, some wholly fictitious, others not. Among them is the following:

"On one occasion, when the subject of making appropriations for the public buildings was under consideration in Congress, Mr. Randolph rose and as usual spoke in opposition to it—appropriations had been frequently asked and granted—and still the buildings went up with a stealthy pace; he wanted to see the end of it, and for this purpose he moved to refer the subject to the committee on unfinished business. A workman in the gallery close by, irritated at the opposition Mr. R. had shown to what was to constitute his support, and unable to bear this taunt, cried out in a voice something like Randolph's, "and I move Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman be referred to the same committee." This severe retort upon the ill-formed and badly made orator from Virginia, set the whole house in a roar, and the sergeant-at-arms was immediately dispatched to arrest the offender, but he disappeared and could not be found."

Fat and Lean.—Bullock, a heavy corpulent man, weighing eighteen stone, on one occasion offered to bet a hundred guineas with Lord Barrymore that he would beat him walking a hundred yards, provided he could have thirty-five yards the start, and choose his own ground. To this my lord immediately consented, and staked the money; and so confident was he of success, that he notified all his friends of the race, and large bets were offered by them in his favor, which Bullock and his friends were no way slow to take. For the ground, Bullock had fixed on one of those narrow alleys (with only room for one person to walk, and a high wall on each side) well known at Brighton as the east side of the town; and, as the previous wager was stated in writing, there was no evasion on account of the advantage so perceptibly in favor of Bullock, who, in the race, was soon overtaken by his lordship, but who very leisurely won the bet, by occupying so much of the alley that his antagonist could not pass him, causing much merriment to those who witnessed the scene.

A Sheriff in Limbo.—The Sheriff of Cleaveland County, sometime last year, was arrested in Lincoln County—supposed to be a *robber*—they thinking *him* to be the very man *he* was in pursuit of. The Sheriff took the matter as no joke, and prosecuted the officer who arrested him for false imprisonment. We see from the last "Mountain Banner," that at the late Term of Cleaveland Superior Court the Sheriff obtained a verdict for damages.

Hornet's Nest.

George Barnes, do you recollect the story of David and Goliah.

Yes, sir. David was a tavern keeper, and Goliah was an intemperate man.

Who told you that?

Nobody. I read it, and it is said that David fixed a sling for Goliah, and Goliah got slewed with it.

Wasn't Goliah a strong man, a giant?

Yes, he was a giant, but he had a weak head.

How so?

Why to get so easily slewed.

Yes, George, that was undoubtedly owing to the strength of the sling. Wasn't David a musician?

Yes, sir. He played psalms on the harp, a favorite instrument with the Jews, and at the present day it is called a Jew's harp.

George, take my word for it you'll be the best Hebrew scholar of the age.

Who is Rich?—"When I was young, an old gentleman asked me, 'when is a man rich enough?'"

I replied, when he has a thousand pounds.

'No.'

'When he has ten thousand,' I asked.

'No.'

'When then!'

'When he has a little more than he has got, and that is never.'

So it too often is. If once we allow the beginning of a covetous spirit, our desires will always keep in advance of our possessions.

He only is truly rich, who is truly contented.

Curious Epitaph.—Dickens, in his "Household Words," gives the following as a literal transcript of an inscription on a tombstone in a churchyard in Dorsetshire, viz: "Here lies the body of Lady O'Looney great neice of Burke, commonly called the sublime. She was bland, passionate and deeply religious; also, she painted in water colors, and sent several pictures to the exhibition. She was first-cousin to Lady Jones; and of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

HOW TO RUIN A SON.

1st. Let him have his own way.

2d. Allow him the free use of money.

3d. Permit him to roam where he pleases on the Sabbath.

4th. Give him full access to unprincipled company.

5th. Call him to no account of his evenings.

6th. Furnish him with no stated employment.

The Trenton Gazette notices a novel instrument of destruction, in the shape of a revolver with seven barrels, each of which is calculated to contain eighteen charges. These are fired in rapid succession, giving one hundred and twenty discharges in five minutes.

Very True.—Some sensible fellow has said, that where one man reads a merchant's sign, a hundred will read his advertisement.

THE HUMP-BACKED COUSIN.

Behold an extraordinary adventure of these latter days—if it were an ordinary occurrence one need not relate it:

A father of a family inhabiting the Rue de la Mochodiere, received last summer a letter from his nephew, who was in the employ of Hyder Abad. The letter concluded thus:

"I have received the portraits of my two cousins, Marie and Margaret. I have never had the pleasure of seeing them, as I have lived with Hyder Abad since my youth, but I am sure that those two portraits are resemblances. I will arrive at Havre by the ship Inos Ego about the 1st of October, and on my arrival I am determined to marry the beautiful Mar—"

The breaking open of the letter destroyed the rest of the name. It is impossible to tell if the cousin asked Marie or Margaret in marriage. The two sisters, united previous to the time, have commenced to live in misunderstandings, each of them positive that it was the rest of her name which was torn off in breaking the seal.

The father employed his eloquence in calming the anger of his daughters, when a servant, in advance, arrived from Havre, announcing that his master left for Paris with the evening train.

The servant, overwhelmed with questions, replied that his master was ruined, and that he had, moreover, on his left shoulder, the horrid protuberance which caused, according to Planude, so many misfortunes to Æsop, the Phrygian.

The two cousins determined hereupon to remain single forever, before marrying a cousin hump-backed and ruined.

As they take this oath for the thirtieth time in 12 hours, the cousin arrives. His uncle warmly embraces him, the cousins make him a polite bow, and turn away their eyes.

The uncle then explains the incidents of the torn letter, and asks the matrimonial intentions of his nephew.

"It is my cousin Marie whom I came to marry," he replied.

"Never! Never!" screamed Marie! "I am contented with my condition, and I will remain in it."

"Mademoiselle," said the nephew, "I have adopted the customs of my country where I have been educated. Read the custom of Hyder Abad, in Tavernier. There, when a young man is refused in an offer of marriage, he withdraws himself from society as a useless being."

"He kills himself!" exclaimed the other sister, the good Margaret.

"He kills himself!" replied the nephew, in the tone of a man who is about to commit suicide.

"This poor cousin," said Margaret, weeping, "come from such a distance to die in the bosom of his family."

"I know," continued the nephew, "that my deformity afflicts the sight of a woman, but in time the eyes of a woman become habituated to all things. I know also that my commercial position is not prosperous. While very young I was thrown into the diamond business, the only occupation of Hyder Abad; I there lost all the fortune of my father; but I have acquired experience. I am young, active and industrious. These are riches in themselves."

"Yes, yes; hump-backed and ruined!" muttered Marie, turning aside in a bantering tone.

"Poor young man!" said Margaret; and she adds, "my cousin, I am refused, and you pay no attention to it."

"And by whom refused!" said her cousin.

"But to your cost, by you: since you have preferred my sister to me."

"Eh, bien!" said the cousin; "will you accept me if I ask you in marriage from my uncle?"

"I will engage my father to let my cousin live."

"What!" exclaimed the hump-back; "you consent my lovely Margaret to—"

"Save the life of a relative! Indeed I will not waver a minute."

"This is very well, my daughter," said the uncle, affected by the scene. "Romances have not spoiled you. I have a very small income, but I ought not to abandon the son of my brother in misfortune. I will keep him here as kindred; for where there is enough for three there is enough for four."

The cousin threw himself at Margaret's feet, saying:

"You have saved an unfortunate man from despair and death."

Margaret held out her hand to her cousin and raised him up.

"At a little distance, Marie muttered to herself, "My sister has courage. As for me I would let all hump-backed cousins die."

"Uncle," said the young man, "allow me to make a slight toilet before breakfast."

He pressed Margaret's hand, bowed to Marie, and left to change his travelling attire.

The uncle and the daughters were at the table, and awaited their fourth guest.

The servant announced the cousin of Hyder Abad.

The two girls uttered two screams, but on different keys.

They see enter a charming young man—tall, without any hump-back, who embraces Margaret; and placing before her a basket, he says to her: "Behold your marriage portion."

It was a basket, full of diamonds. It was, moreover, the hump, which had thus arrived free of duties.

"See what I have carried on my shoulders," said the cousin, "from Bombay to Havre, to offer it to that one of my cousins who would accept me with my false poverty, and my feigned deformity."

There was great joy in the house, which was, astonishing as it may seem, participated in by Marie. It is true that Marie loved her sister dearly, without detesting the diamonds.

A reproof entereth more into a wise man than a hundred stripes into a fool.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, Monday, June 10, 1850.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock. On motion of John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, the Hon. N. Boyden, of Rowan, was invited to take the Chair temporarily. Mr. Leach moved, for the further organization of the Convention, that J. M. Edney, of Buncombe, be appointed one of the Secretaries *pro tem.* The Hon. Kenneth Rayner moved that Seaton Gales be also requested to act in that capacity.

Mr. Thompson, of Bertie, suggested that the Secretaries call the list of Counties with a view to ascertaining the number of Counties represented in the Convention, and the number of Delegates in attendance. The list of Counties was called, and the Chair announced 44 Counties, represented by 160 Delegates; as follows:

Alamance—Geo. Hurdle, Giles Mebane.
Anson—P. H. Winston, A. Little, W. Hollifield.
Bertie—Wm H. Rhodes, George Gray, Lewis Thompson.
Brunswick—F. J. Hill.
Buncombe—J. M. Edney.
Caldwell—R. L. Patterson.
Carteret—Hon. J. H. Bryan, (Alt.)
Caswell—Geo. B. Robertson, Jas. N. Fuller, Jno. Kerr.
Chatham—Robt. Faucett, Jas. Taylor, S. McClenahan, Isaac Clegg, John Clegg, T. Bynum, Wm. P. Taylor, E. B. King, J. N. Clegg, John Leach, A. Torrence.
Chowan—J. H. Bryan, (Alt.)
Craven—Wm. H. Mayhew.
Cumberland—E. J. Hale, Jas. Banks, Jas. I. McDugald, Maj. N. McLean, A. D. McLean, H. McLean, Neill McKay, Wm. Sexton, Peter M. Hale, S. Pipkin, Col. A. S. McNeill.
Davidson—Gen. J. M. Leach.
Duplin—Jeremiah Pearsall, J. T. Rhodes.
Franklin—B. J. King, Jos. Perry, Wm. B. Foster, Jas. H. Yarbrough.
Granville—L. P. Allen, Wm. Crews, J. H. Taylor, Robt. Barton, Dr. Jno. R. Herndon, R. N. Herndon, John Blacknall.
Greene—B. F. Williams.
Guilford—J. T. Morehead, G. C. Mendenhall, M. S. Sherwood, Jed. H. Lindsay, Jesse H. Lindsay, S. D. Schoolfield, T. C. Albright, Peter Adams, Andrew Weatherly.
Halifax—B. F. Simmons, Sidney Weller, J. F. Simmons, Dr. J. W. Alston.
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner.
Johnston—A. Sanders, B. Sanders, L. H. Sanders, Wm. H. McCullers, W. B Sanders, Walter R. Moore, J. T. Leach, Dr. Jas T. Leach.
Jones—Wm. Foy, Jno. Burgwyn, Jos. Whitty.
Lenoir—A. Separk, W. Dunn, Jr., A. H. Rountree.
Moore—Dr. S. C. Bruce, Dr. H. Turner, A. R. Kelly.
Nash—B. F. Foster, Gen. D. S. Crenshaw.
New Hanover—Thos. Loring, Thos. C. McIlhenny, Thos. D. Meares.
Northampton—R. B. Gary, Sam'l Calvert, Henry Lassiter.
Onslow—Owen Huggins.
Orange—W. A. Thompson, M. C. Herndon, B. Barbee, H. K. Nash, S. F. Phillips.
Pasquotank—Hon. J. H. Bryan, (Alt.)
Perquimons—E. F. Smith.
Randolph—H. B. Elliott, J. Worth, Jno. P. H. Russ.
Richmond—Gen. Dockery, M. L. Douglass, H. G. Lucas, W. L. Steele.
Robeson—N. A. McLean, Wm. Davis, R. E. Troy.
Rockingham—Wm. G. Henderson.
Rowan—N. Boyden, Dr. Kelly, A. H. Cress, Jno. K. Graham, T. T. Locke, Jno. B. Lord, Jas. B. Gibson, H. L. Robards.
Sampson—Dr. H. A. Bizzell, C. A. Harrison.
Stanly—Jno. J. Freeman, P. W. Wooley.
Surry—N. L. Williams, J. M. DeBernière.
Wake—H. W. Miller, Stephen Stephenson, Gov. Jas. Iredell, Wm. H. Hood, C. B. Root, Sam. P. Norris, John Ligon, Alfred Jones, John McCullers, Chas. C. Raboteau, John H. Bryan, Needham Price, Allen Adams, Richard Hines, Seaton Gales, T. R. Debnam, Thos. J. Lemay, Maj. W. Jones, Anderson Page, Adam G. Banks, Willie H. Fuller, Peleg Rogers, Dr. R. B. Haywood, Sion H. Rogers, C. C. Battle, Johnston Busbee, L. B. Lemay.
Warren—Dr. J. T. Watson, J. B. Williams, N. T. Green.
Washington—Hon. John H. Bryan, (Alt.)
Wayne—J. H. Everett, W. F. S. Alston.
Wilkes—Chas. A. Parks.

Mr. Kerr further moved that a Committee of 9—consisting of one from each of the Congressional Districts—be appointed, whose duty it shall be to recommend suitable Officers to preside over the deliberations of this Convention and appropriate rules for its government.

The motion was adopted and the following Committee appointed by the Chair: John Kerr, of Caswell; William Foy, of Jones; N. L. Williams, of Surry; Lewis Thompson, of Bertie; Alex. Little, of Anson; J. M. Edney, of Buncombe; Thos. D. Meares, of New Hanover; G. C. Mendenhall, of Guilford; and Johnston Busbee, of Wake.

On motion of Dr. Hill of Brunswick, the Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, Monday Afternoon.

The Convention was called to order by the President, *pro tem.* Additional Delegates from the Counties of Cumberland, Halifax, Northampton and Warren, rendered in their names and took seats in the Convention.

The Committee of Nine, appointed to select permanent officers to preside over the deliberations of the Convention, made the following recommendations, through their Chairman, Mr. Kerr:

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES T. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS,
JOHN BURGWYN, of Jones.
R. B. GARY, of Northampton.
JAMES M. EDNEY, of Buncombe.
HENRY B. ELLIOTT, of Randolph.

FOR SECRATARIES,
WM. H. MAYHEW, of Craven.
SEATON GALES, of Wake.
PRESTON W. WOOLEY, of Stanly.

The Report of the Committee was adopted by acclamation, and the Officers conducted to their proper stations. On assuming the Chair, the President returned his thanks to the Convention in eloquent and appropriate terms.

Gov. Iredell gave notice of intention to introduce a Resolution, on the morrow, expressive of the conviction of the Convention upon the impropriety of Candidates canvassing the State.

The following Resolution, offered by Mr. Kerr, and amended by Mr. Leach, of Davidson, (so as to read *Eighteen* instead of *Nine*) was then adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of *Eighteen*—consisting of *two* from each Congressional District—be appointed by the Chair, to report proper subject-matter for the consideration of the Convention, and that said Committee report on to-morrow morning, at the opening of the Convention.

And the following Committee was appointed in pursuance of the Resolution, viz:

First District—J. M. Edney, H. L. Robards.
Second—Nathaniel Boyden, C. A. Parks.
Third—Alfred Dockery, P. H. Winston.
Fourth—Jesse H. Lindsay, Jona. Worth.
Fifth—John Kerr, James H. Taylor.
Sixth—Henry W. Miller, F. Simmons.
Seventh—Dr. F. J. Hill, Edward J. Hale.
Eighth—Wm. Foy, W. F. S. Alston.
Ninth—Kenneth Rayner, Lewis Thompson.

On motion of Mr. Russ, the Convention adjourned until Tuesday morning, 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The minutes being read, additional Delegates from Chatham, Caldwell, Granville, and Lenoir, appeared and took seats in the Convention.

The Committee of 18, appointed at yesterday's session, to report proper subject-matter for the consideration of the Convention, submitted the following

REPORT.

1. *Resolved*, That we have unabated confidence in, and attachment to, the principles of the Whig Party, and we believe that their success will promote the prosperity, and advance the honor of our Country, secure the stability of the Union, and perpetuate the blessings of freedom.

2. *Resolved*, That whilst we are firmly determined to meet and repel all encroachments upon the Constitutional Rights of the People of North Carolina, yet are we equally resolved to uphold and defend the integrity of our National Union against all assaults by whomsoever made and from whatsoever quarter they may come.

3. *Resolved* That upon the perpetuity of our Union depend that Independence and Liberty which we possess, and which were the work of the joint councils and efforts of the common dangers, suff-rings and success of our Revolutionary fathers, and which we are bound by every consideration of gratitude to them, of interest and honor to ourselves, and duty to our posterity, to maintain and defend.

4. *Resolved*, That we believe a large majority of the American People desire the restoration of harmony and concord to our country by a fair and honorable adjustment of the agitating questions connected with the Institution of Domestic Slavery, and they demand that their peace and comfort shall be no longer disturbed by keeping open as capital for demagogues and fanatics, those delicate and dangerous questions.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve, and believe a large majority of the People of North Carolina do approve, the general plan of the adjustment reported to the Senate of the United States from the Committee of Thirteen: and desire that with such amendments as our friends in Congress may deem necessary, just and proper, it should be adopted and become the law of the land.

6. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the President of the United States—Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR—is undiminished, and we feel convinced, that regardless of the abuse, misrepresentation and calumnies of his enemies, he will prove himself to be what he has always been, a true friend to his Country; that he will do his duty and his whole duty to that Country, and that his course in the administration of the Government will be conservative and patriotic.

WHEREAS, A large number of the People of the State, without distinction of political party, have indicated a wish to have the State Constitution amended, so as to give to voters for members of the House of Commons the right to vote also for Senators; and whereas it is a fundamental principle of popular government, declared in our Bill of Rights, that all political power is vested in and derived from the People only,

7. *Resolved*, In the opinion of this Convention, that the Legislature should adopt some mode in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, by which the sense of a majority of the People may be clearly ascertained, and their wishes carried out, in reference to said proposed amendment of the Constitution.

And whereas, many people of the State have indicated a desire that the present mode of electing Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Treasurer, Comptroller, Secretary of State and Justices of the Peace and other public officers, shall be changed so as to give the election of said officers directly to the people themselves; and whereas, the voice of the People without distinction of Party, should be consulted in this, as in every other matter involving an alteration or amendment of our State Constitution:

8. *Resolved*, In the opinion of this Convention, that the Legislature should also adopt some mode in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, by which the views of a majority of the People of the State may be clearly ascertained and their wishes carried out, in relation to the manner of electing said officers or any of them.

9. *Resolved*, That the official conduct of His Excellency CHARLES MANLY, during his present term of service, meets with the hearty approval of this Whig Convention, and we should fail of our whole duty to our constituents, and of justice to an able and faithful and patriotic public officer, if we should withhold our thanks from one who has devoted himself to the promotion of the honor and the interests of North Carolina.

10. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to appoint an Executive Committee of the Whig party to consist of twenty-seven members—three to be chosen from each Congressional district of the State,—whose duty it shall be to attend to the general interests of the Whig party in the State, and to appoint such sub-committees in the different counties as to them may seem proper.

11. *Resolved*, That in voting for the Governor, the several Counties represented in this Convention shall have that relative weight indicated by the number of their representation in the House of Commons, and the mode of ascertaining the preference of each shall be *viva voce*.

On motion of Dr. Hill, the Resolutions were read and voted upon *seriatim*. They were so read and severally adopted, with a few dissenting voices on the 5th, 7th and 8th Resolutions. The question was then taken on the adoption of the series, as a whole, and as a whole, they were *unanimously adopted*.

Mr. Mendenhall moved that the Body proceed at once, in the manner designated by the Committee of 18, to the great business for which the Convention had assembled—a nomination for Governor,—and would take the liberty of nominating for that exalted station, the present able and enlightened Chief Magistrate, CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.

Mr. Troy, of Robeson, begged leave to add to the nomination the name of that sterling Whig Patriot, ANDREW JOYNER, of Halifax.

Mr. Simmons, of Halifax, begged the gentleman to withdraw the name of Col. Joyner, as it was the earnest wish of the latter, that his name should not be brought before the Convention, and especially in opposition to that of the present able incumbent.

After some further conversation, the nomination was withdrawn; and the Convention proceeded to vote—some member of the delegates from each County, by agreement, casting the vote of the County, according to numerical strength in the House of Commons.

[When the County of Chowan was called, Hon. John H. Bryan stated that he had been appointed an alternate Delegate for each of the Counties of Chowan, Washington and Pasquotank, and, in conjunction with another gentleman, for the County of Carteret. The first three Counties had expressed their preference for the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, and had paid a just tribute to his patriotism, eminent ability, and long-tried devotion to Whig principles, and he, (Mr. B.) felt it his duty to make their sentiments known. He had learned, from Mr. Shepard himself, that that gentleman neither contemplated nor wished that he should be in the way of the nomination of our present Chief Magistrate.

The County of Carteret had expressed a preference for Gov. Manly, who had so ably and judiciously administered his duties, and *he* also desired to let her views be known and considered.]

The Secretaries proclaimed the result to be—74 votes cast, of which Chas. Manly had received the whole. The Chair, therefore, announced, that CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE, HAD RECEIVED THE UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE CONVENTION AS THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The applause which succeeded this announcement was loud and prolonged—being scarcely broken at the entrance of the Committee,—(Messrs. Leach, Troy, Smith of Perquimons, and Williams)—appointed to wait on the Governor and request his acceptance—with that distinguished functionary himself, who appeared in person to respond to the Convention.

Gov. Manly accepted the nomination, and in a speech of great ability, power and eloquence, reviewed the charges which had been brought against him in his executive capacity, and concluded by exhorting his brother Whigs to duty and to action in the campaign before us. He was then invited to take a seat in the Convention and participate in its deliberations.

Gov. Iredell introduced the following Resolutions, the consideration of which was postponed until the afternoon session:

Resolved, As the opinion of the members of this Convention, that the practice which has prevailed on the part of the candidates for Governor, of travelling through the State and making political addresses to the people, is unnecessary, unjust, and not in accordance with true republican principles—unnecessary, because political topics can be as fully and more conveniently discussed by the candidates for the General Assembly, whose election happens at the same period with that of the Governor—unjust, because it imposes a heavy burthen upon the candidate, occasioning a great loss of time and money, and frequently attended with dangerous consequences to his health—anti-republican, because it confines the selection of candidates to a small portion whose profession or habits have given them a facility for public speaking, and excluding from competition many highly respectable citizens, who though not gifted with the powers of eloquence, have yet every quality which would enable them to discharge the duties of Governor with dignity and ability.

Resolved, therefore, that the Candidate nominated for Governor by this Convention be not required to canvass the State in person; provided, the Democratic Convention about to assemble in this city shall not require their candidate so to do

A communication was received from the Governor, tendering the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion to the Convention, on that evening.

The Convention, on motion, adjourned to half past 3 o'clock.

3½ O'CLOCK, P. M.

Hill Burgwyn, Esq., of Pasquotank, presented his credentials as a Delegate and took a seat in the Convention.

Gov. Iredell's Resolutions coming up, Mr. Rayner, after considerable debate, moved the following in their lieu, as an amendment:

Resolved, That we would prefer to see the habit of canvassing the State by the Candidates for Governor abandoned, unless there should be some special reason for their doing so; that our nominee, Gov. Manly, be not required to canvass the State, unless he should, in his judgment, think it absolutely necessary—and that we are willing to leave it to his discretion to judge of the propriety of canvassing.

The amendment was adopted—when,

Mr. Battle moved, that the President of the Convention forward to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the first six Resolutions, this day adopted, with a request to present them to the Bodies of which they are members. Carried.

Mr. J. F. Simmons, of Halifax, moved that the Whig Executive Committee, or its Chairman, be clothed with power to designate the time for holding the next Whig Convention. Agreed to.

Messrs. Kerr, Rhodes and Miller here addressed the Convention, successively, at the loud calls of the members. The enthusiasm was unbounded and cheering. It argued well for the 1st day of August.

Mr. Rhodes of Bertie, moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered to its Officers, for the urbanity, ability and impartiality, with which they had discharged their duties. The motion was unanimously adopted, and—

The Chairman, after a few parting words, full of the right spirit, to the members, declared the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

JAMES T. MOREHEAD, *President.*

SEATON GALES,
W. H. MAYHEW, } *Secretaries.*
P. W. WOOLEY,

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Appointed at the Whig State Convention for 1850.

First District—N. W. Woodfin of Buncombe, Col. B. S. Gaither of Burke, Gen. S. F. Patterson of Caldwell.

Second—Col. H. L. Robards of Rowan, N. L. Williams of Surry, C. A. Parks of Wilkes.

Third—H. W. Guion of Lincoln, Absalom Myers of Anson, Alex'r Kelly of Moore.

Fourth—— ——, —— ——, —— ——.

Fifth—W. A. Graham of Orange, R. B. Gilliam of Granville, Isaac Clegg of Chatham.

Sixth—Richard Hines of Wake, Andrew Joyner of Halifax, Nathan Williams of Johnston.

Seventh—George Davis of New Hanover, Dr. H. A. Bizzell of Sampson, John A. Rowland of Robeson.

Eighth—Chas. Edwards of Greene, Wm. H. Washington of Craven, Josiah Halsey of Tyrrell.

Ninth—D. A. Barnes of Northampton, Lewis Thompson of Bertie, W. B. Shepard of Pasquotank.

Address of Governor Manly.

Mr. President, and
Gentlemen of the Convention:

In February 1848, when I was nominated by the Whig State Convention for the office of the Governor of the State, the honor was unsolicited and unexpected.

Having passed the better part of my life unambitious of popular distinction and public honor, I was content to remain the residue of my days in the quiet, unobtrusive devotion to my own affairs.

The call that was made upon me was responded to with alacrity and pride. As a party man I felt bound to accept the nomination. Laying aside all other business, at great pecuniary sacrifice, and under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment and domestic affliction, I devoted my best energies to the prosecution of a protracted and arduous campaign. The result is known to you; and although at first I felt disappointed and mortified at the diminished majority by which I was elected, when compared with the previous results, yet, when it was ascertained that the lost votes were chiefly in a few of the largest Whig Counties, I became satisfied that the votes had been withheld, not from any hostility to me, but from that natural yet dangerous apathy resulting from entire confidence in success.

The brief period of my administration has not been exempt from trouble and responsibility. In the discharge of my public duties, I have been unfairly assailed with a severity and corseness heretofore unprecedented; and while I anticipated nothing less at the hands of our political adversaries, I have been unexpectedly, and I think ungenerously, wounded, in a few sections of the State by professing political friends. As the period approached for the assembling of this Convention, a tone of dissatisfaction at the prospect of my renomination arose in certain quarters, which induced me, from certain motives of self-respect and for the promotion of harmony in our ranks, to meditate a peremptory withdrawal from the canvass. Upon consultation with some of my friends, however, I determined to abandon that step, to bear with what equanimity I could, the assaults that might be made; and to await the action and the decision of this body. Under these circumstances and in view of what is past, my unanimous renomination by this large and intelligent assembly of Whigs is the more highly valued.

I accept your nomination, and will endeavor to discharge the trusts which the obligation imposes upon me. May I not with entire confidence expect a zealous and faithful performance of the correlative duties which attach to this body and to the Whigs of the State?

The Whig party can, if they will, elect their candidate for Governor. No sane man doubts that. Their nominee cannot elect himself. Justice to all concerned demands a hearty and zealous co-operation of every Whig voter. To nominate their candidate, place their standard in his hands, and then not go to the polls and vote for him, but by culpable indifference subject him to the mortification and themselves to the disaster of a shameful defeat, will be wholly indefensible.

Among the objections which have been urged against my re-nomination, was that of my central residence in the State—that I was originally the nominee of a certain "central influence."

Now, it is well known to every man who attended the last Whig Convention, that my nomination was brought about, not by the delegates from the centre, but by the concurrence of the East and West against the centre. This, however, has been sufficiently explained by the public press, and I forbear to reiterate and dwell upon it here.

But why should the Whigs at the centre be contemned and cast aside? What evil have they done? What reproach or injury have they brought upon the Whig party, during the long and perilous fight in which we have been engaged? In what quarter of the State have Whigs devoted their time, their talents and their means in support of the cause more ardently and freely than the Whigs at the centre? But I believe that this narrow unfounded jealousy exists in the breasts of only a few; that the injustice of this denunciation has been generously vindicated and repelled by the great body of Whig voters in every quarter of the State, and I will dismiss the unpleasant topic with the single remark, that, in my opinion, if there had been found among the people of old Sodom, in the day of their visitation, *seven such men as the Whigs of the Centre, verily that old wicked Town would not have been destroyed.*

PATRONAGE.

In dispensing the patronage of my office, in selecting men to fill the Literary Board, and the Internal Improvement Board, and in appointing Directors of Public Works on Rail Roads, and Plank Roads, and Turnpike Roads, I have called in members of both the political parties, and in fulfilling the multifarious and arduous duties of my station, have been governed by a conscientious sense of impartiality and justice to the best of my ability. Standing on this practice of the past and this pledge for the future, I shall repose with entire confidence on the justice and magnanimity of all fair-minded people.

I desire to-day to address myself to Whigs; to take a brief retrospect of the past; to recall the prophetic admonitions of Whig policy and Whig councils, and to congratulate this assembly on the patriotic and national conservatism of Whig principles.

Before doing so, however, I deem this an apt occasion for making a few remarks on certain topics of State policy which are agitating the public mind. I allude particularly to the subjects of Popular Education, Internal Improvements, and an amendment of the Constitution in relation to what is called "Free Suffrage."

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The structure of our Government, resting not on high walled battlements and towers, but in the moral force, the affections and hearts of our people, can only be preserved in strength and purity by a liberal system of popular education. The enlightened morality of a State has everything to do with its peace, thrift and happiness, and when once enthroned with Christianity in the heart of any people, is the cheapest police that any government can maintain. Enlighten the public mind, elevate the standard of political and religious freedom, and the people will respect and love the government and its institutions, and form an invincible fortress of defence.

What constitutes a State? Not rich fields and bloated commerce, the ore in her mines and the gold in her cities; but MEN, *high minded men.* They constitute a State.

How is this great good to be attained? By a liberal and enlightened system of Common Schools. I would by no means be understood as recommending a withdrawal of the public patronage and favor from the Colleges and Academies in the State. Far from it. Yet I here wish to urge, and shall continue to do so on all suitable occasions, the supreme necessity of extending the fostering care of the government to our Primary Schools. The wealthy and more thrifty class of our people can take care of themselves, and can educate their children where they please. It is the poor and the less favored portion that need and rightfully demand the public help. What mines of intellectual wealth and power lie buried in the rubbish of penury and neglect! In traversing over many neglected regions of the State, where, shut out from commerce and the ordinary business and means of acquiring property, the children inherit nothing but infancy and ignorance and penury, and when at the approach of a stranger the little bare-footed, white-headed urchins are to be seen hiding and peeping around the corners of their humble dwellings—often have we mentally exclaimed, Alas! how many mute inglorious Miltons and Franklins are doomed to languish and die in the rude obscurity of the quarry!

The fund provided by the State for public instruction, though large and liberal, is yet inadequate to the wants of our people. Our system of Common Schools is miserably deficient in its organization and management. This is not the competent tribunal, however, for the correction of these errors, and I will not detain you with an essay on the subject, but must hasten on.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

As to Internal Improvements, I have ever been the steady advocate of a fair, practical and judicious system. Our State now seems to be every where aroused to the exigency of our wants—good trading towns and the means of cheap transportation to reach them. If the employment of the poor, the encouragement of the industrious, and the comforts of all classes of the community, be objects worthy of the care of a parental government;—if to furnish the means of instruction to the indigent, to lay deep the foundation of republican government in the education of every free child within our borders, however humble his origin or destitute his condition;—if we would stay the flood of emigration which is sweeping from us by thousands the most adventurous of our youth, and remove the necessity which compels them to abandon the home of their childhood and the graves of their fathers, to seek a living in some distant land which holds out rewards and inducements to enterprise and exertion;—if we would bring the farmers and miners of the west, and the farmers of the interior, into communion with the merchants and mechanics of the sea-board, and unite the dissevered parts of North Carolina into one brotherhood of interest and patriotism;—if we would command for our honest old State that high station in the Union she deserves to occupy—these great achievements can be accomplished in one way only. Internal Improvements have produced them in other States not more highly favored by nature, and can likewise produce them here.

Let it not be said that we are too poor—that we have not the means—our very poverty has resulted from unrewarded labor, limited production, and languid trade, and furnishes the strongest reason for our prosecuting the system with united energy.

Great caution, however, should be used in checking visionary schemes; in wasting our strength by embarking at once into too many enterprizes of a purely sectional character; in over-tasking ourselves; and in incurring a State debt that will be oppressive to the people, and which may induce bad men and demagogues to reject and repudiate it.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

The position assumed and maintained by me during the past canvass for Governor, in reference to the right of "Free Suffrage," would seem to be misapprehended in some sections; and I deem this a fit occasion for declaring to you, and through you to the people at large, the ground I have heretofore taken, and which I expect hereafter to occupy, upon the subject of altering the Constitution of North Carolina.

The political campaign of 1848 was conducted throughout the country, and especially in North Carolina, as every one knows, in reference to questions of national policy. The two parties, we all recollect, nominated their candidates without respect to "Free Suffrage," and both their Conventions forbore to express any opinions favorable or unfavorable to Constitutional reforms of any kind.

Are you a Whig—are you a Democrat? That was the question.

The administration of the government by Mr. Polk; the settlement of the Oregon dispute with Great Britain; the origin of the Mexican war and the manner of its prosecution; the wrongs practised by the administration towards the illustrious Generals of our gallant army when fighting the battles of their country; the dangers to be apprehended to the safety of the Republic from extending our borders by conquest, and the perils to which it must expose the southern institutions in particular; the possible overthrow and ruin of the Union itself to bring into it the large Territories of New Mexico and California by the aid of the sword, without some friendly compromise of opinion among ourselves upon the subject of negro slavery; the abuse of the veto power by the President, and the proscription of the Whig party by the administration, so as to exclude them, like aliens and enemies, from the stations of honor and profit in a common country; these constituted the leading topics of discussion, and formed the basis of our party divisions.

The Candidate of our opponents was brought out by his party upon national grounds only. The Democratic Convention saw fit *not to express in their published proceedings* any dissatisfaction whatever with the Constitution of the State.

They selected him and nominated him, as the Whig party had chosen me, without regard to his opinions upon the *Constitution as it is.* It was not made known by the proceedings of the Convention, nor by the proceedings of any meeting, great or small, any where in the State, that either party desired to alter, or that the people were in any degree dissatisfied with their Government in North Carolina.

During the progress of the campaign, however, the public ear was startled by new issues wholly unanticipated by either party. The Democratic Candidate for Governor, stepping on the platform of political faith erected by the Convention of that party, took his stand under a new banner inscribed with the seductive motto of "Free Suffrage."

To the North Carolina politicians of that day, the announcement was like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. The distracting questions under our old Constitution, arising from taxation, representation, and the right of voting, which had so long disturbed our councils, divided our people into eastern and western fragments, marred the harmonious co-operation of the Legislature, and kept down the energy and prosperity of our State, had been adjusted by an amendment of our Constitution. In a spirit of mutual accommodation, the different sections of the State, which had held opinions antagonistical on these questions, met together in Convention in the year 1835, composed this dispute by a *Compromise*, gave to the west a preponderance in the law-making department of the government, and sat out hand in hand in a new career of arousing the energies of the State, and of stimulating and sustaining each other in the cordial and liberal support of a system of state policy which should enlighten, ennoble and enrich the whole of every part of our good old commonwealth.

No wonder, then, when this chord was struck, which again awoke to life and motion this fratricidal strife which the men of all parties had helped to bury, that our people on both sides were taken by surprise. Whence did it come? In vain was it sought for in the primary assemblies of our people. They had not spoken nor moved in the matter. The great lever of public opinion, the press, had been silent. The Democratic Convention which had just been held had *publicly* recommended no such rule of action for the guidance of their nominee. From what region, then, could it have proceeded? It was *conjectured* that it smelt of the *charnel house of the Washington City tactics*, and that it had been sent on, *ready-made*, to frighten the Whigs of this State from their propriety, and to place them in a false position in the election of a Governor.—What was conjecture *then*, has, in part at least, become history *now*. It has been publicly asserted and admitted at Washington, I am told, that it was gotten up and manufactured there and sent on for North Carolina use; quoted and signed and gloated over as the infallible Democratic thunder; as their patent exploding blunderbuss for demolishing every thing. And it was predicted with chuckling confidence that no Whig Candidate, if placed within its range, could stand up before the people in any State of the Union for ten days.

Knowing full well the excitement, the sectional disturbance, and the paralysing influence on the progress of our State in times past, caused by the agitation of this question of constitutional reform; having no authority as the organ of the Whig party to declare their sentiments in regard to it, and neither opportunity nor time afforded during an ardent contest to obtain their opinions, it became my steady aim and effort to shut out the topic; to exclude it from the canvass; to warn my party friends to beware of such political trickery, and not permit themselves to be divided upon this new issue about amending the Constitution of the State—an issue which had not been mooted by the people; which did not claim to have sprung from either of the great political parties at home, but which had been imported from the grand national President-making mint and thrown into circulation among the eastern and western Whigs of North Carolina, to "divide and conquer." Those schemers cared nothing about "Free Suffrage" in North Carolina: nor whether the Constitution of the State should be amended or not. It was a blow aimed at the supremacy of the Whig party. The contest for a President of the United States was then raging, and his election was soon to follow that of the Governor. It was to cripple the Whigs—to defeat them in the August election, in order to secure to Democracy a more important triumph in November. It was not to equalize the voting rights of the "people" of North Carolina, but to elect the Democratic candidate, Gen. Cass, to the Presidency, that "set that ball in motion."

And when, as the Presidential election drew nigh, some of these political necromancers, in solemn council, were *calculating chances*, and urging the probability of their carrying this State for Gen. Cass, the Chief of the Sanhedrim, with portentous foreboding, shook his head and told them:

"Set down North Carolina a Whig State. Give her up. We failed to kill them Federal Whigs with our patent Free Suffrage Physic in August, and they'll go for Old Zach, SURE AS DEATH!"

How prophetic!

Yes! The political jugglers behind the scenes, who pulled the wires for the August show, were disappointed. They had mistaken their men. The Whig party had been too long battling for the great conservative principles of their political faith, in one unbroken phalanx, to suffer their columns to be dissevered and borne down by the strategy of their enemies.

They looked at it through the glasses of an old western farmer, who said to me up in the mountains, "I am in favor of universal suffrage on the *white population* principle, and I would vote for it, if the question were presented at such time and in such way as my vote could be counted, and would amount to any thing; but in the election of Governor it makes no difference, as to this question, how I vote. It is a Locofoco party trick, and I can see through it as plain as I can see through a wheat sifter." The Whigs concurred with me in the sentiment zealously enforced during the whole progress of the discussion, that the calm and sober reason and judgment, essential to the consideration of a change in our organic fundamental law, did not and could not occupy the minds of the people engaged in a fierce political strife on other grounds.

They knew full well that such questions of reform pertained exclusively to the legislative power, and to the people in their sovereign character—that the Governor had no power to adjust this measure: no voice to establish it: no veto to prevent it. That his election on the one side or the other would neither advance nor retard a single step the progress of such reforms.

Unless by common consent the two political parties of the State shall agree to introduce this issue of a Constitutional reform into their divisions, the one advocating and the other opposing it, how is it possible to test the popular will upon it by a Governor's election? But we all know that this is a question which neither party exclusively supports. In both parties men hold different opinions about it, as they have a right to do. And the people alone have the right, and ought to retain the power, of reforming their government, not through the unauthorised medium of their Governor, or of his election, but only by the Constitutional agency of their Representatives in the General Assembly.

What real lover of the people's rights, what honest patriot will not agree, no matter what may be his opinions of the alterations proposed, that above all other things *Constitutional changes* ought not to be made the test of party, nor the playthings in mere party conflicts: neither the price of any one's elevation, nor the reward of another's overthrow.

It is the Legislature and not the Governor, who are competent to enact laws for the legitimate expression of this mighty voice of popular sovereignty; and it is now, as it was two years ago, a matter of little signification, what may be the individual opinion of the Governor, or of any candidate for that office.

Do the people wish to have a reform in their Constitution? Then they need only to require their Representatives to pass laws for taking the vote of the people. That process the Governor possesses no power either to promote or prevent, except it may be by the corrupt exercise of an influence derived from his station. I believe that the honest advocates of Free Suffrage do not wish to attain their object by official abuses of power; and that the honest opponents of all change in the Constitution can hardly expect to resist the popular will by such ignoble means. Our Constitution is not perfect. No one pretends that it is or ever can be. But is it not the glory of our free Institutions that the people have a right to alter their organic law whenever time and experience prove that amendments are wanting, and the public feeling and the popular voice demands a change? In our Constitution this right is expressly provided for, and in my judgment it is no part of a Governor's duty or rights to make or propose new Constitutions for the People.

It is undeniable that a large, intelligent, and patriotic portion of the citizens of the State are now demanding some very important changes in their Constitution.—We see the evidences of this public sentiment not only in the popular meetings of both political parties, and in the public presses, but also in the votes of the last Assembly of this State, and in the progress of similar opinions amongst the voters of almost every other State in the Union.

Whether those who desire a change constitute a majority or not may be readily ascertained in the manner provided for by our Constitution, that is to say, by an act of the General Assembly submitting these things to the people at the polls. And I hold it to be the duty of their Representatives, as their Agents, to provide for the orderly and lawful expression of the public mind whenever there is any well grounded belief that a settled discontent prevails against the Constitution as it is. The People may be trusted I am sure, to decide for themselves in North Carolina, and at all events they have reserved that right in the existing Constitution; and if such a law should be passed by the Legislature during my term of office, it shall be faithfully and fairly executed.

In my view of the subject, it will be my duty to recommend to the approaching General Assembly such legislation, consistently with the compromises of our present Constitution, as will enable the people to decide these questions for themselves.—And I owe it to candor to declare this to you upon the present occasion, because the approaching election will take place several months before my first Official Communication to the General Assembly.

But to this Convention, to this Band of Whig Brothers, who have braved the "battle and the breeze" in many a hard fought field, I would say, let not questions of this kind divide you. Suffer not the organic law of the land, above all things, to become a party test. Learn from the course pursued by your Representatives in the last Legislature that such questions form no test of party adhesion. For, in the various propositions in both Houses in regard to 'Free Suffrage,' you found Whigs and Democrats voting together on one side, and Whigs and Democrats voting together on the other. Take counsel from our political adversaries, who, although they differ widely among themselves on many questions, and especially upon Internal Improvement and upon "Free Suffrage," maintain to the bitter end their cohesive attraction as Democrats. Let us maintain our adhesion as members of the great conservative Whig Party upon national grounds.

WHIG PRINCIPLES.

The Whig party had its organization in the defence of the Constitution against the aggressions of the Executive; in defence of the Legislative department of the government against Executive influence, Executive dictation, and the one-man power.—It is based upon regard for the Constitution and obedience to law. We inculcate the doctrine of honesty, and fair dealing towards all nations; inviolability of the faith of treaties, of peace and friendship with all; economy in public expenditures; opposition to wars not demanded for the safety, defence or honor of the nation; to standing armies in time of peace, national debts, and heavy taxation. We are not sectional but conservative. We propose no test that cannot be submitted to by citizens of every section with whom the Constitution, *as it is*, is of binding force. We believe in progress within the Constitution; in wise legislation in aid of commerce, agriculture, manufacturing industry, science, and the arts. We discard that sort of progress that shall evade or over-ride any one of the obligations of the solemn political compact made by our forefathers. As North Carolina Whigs we go for the maintenance of "Southern Rights" and property as guaranteed by law; and against the machinations of abolition fanatics, demagogues and agitators. We claim the protection and preservation of our rights under the Constitution *as it is.* We invoke no aid from Assemblies nor Conventions of doubtful purposes and designs and of undefined powers;—Conventions arbitrarily and irregularly appointed, and irresponsible to the people.

We are for no bragging and bluster.—When the remedies provided by our compact of union shall have been tried in vain, and the rights of the South shall be withheld or violated by the unjust and arbitrary force of despotic numbers, we will then inquire into the new mode and measure of redress, with the spirit and the energy necessary to vindicate and maintain them.

Until that calamity shall arrive, we are *for* that great legacy bequeathed to us by our Fathers, the UNION OF THE STATES.

It is union that gives us wealth, prosperity, strength, security. It is on that strong arch the Temple of Liberty rests; we know of no other foundation on which the Dome of the Temple of that Goddess can stand. We say with the eloquent and patriotic American Poet,

"Sail on, Oh Ship of State,
Sail on, Oh, Union! strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hope of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope."

God forbid that we shall ever encounter the fearful evil of overturning that for which our fathers lived, and for which the good and the great are all prepared to toil and to die.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

What are the principles of this Party? What have they professed? By what seductive

"that the adoption of the rule would tend to secure the independence of each Department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of the trusts which it created."

Long before the expiration of his first term, upon the importunity of letters written by his friends of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he was again nominated by that body for re-election. His previous firm conviction of the great impropriety of such course suddenly vanished. A second term became at once a very proper thing. He accepted the nomination, and that was the last we heard of carrying out the one term principle.

Again: They argued before the people that members of Congress should not be appointed to office during the term for which they were elected, nor within two years thereafter—that they should be independent, and should be placed beyond the reach of Executive influence. What was the practice? Why no sooner had their candidate reached the White House than he commenced appointing members of Congress to office. Five members of the Cabinet were taken from Congress, and only one from the people at large. And the record of that day exhibits the very consistent fact of 23 members of Congress appointed to offices of various grades.

Again: The Democratic party insisted, as a prominent is ue, on the necessity of "Retrenchment and Reform." They told us that Executive patronage had increased, was increasing, and should be diminished. They called for reform in every department of the Government. They told us if the "*dear people*" would only entrust them with place and power, that there could hardly be an end to their vigorous labors in the cause of regeneration and amendment, and in cleaning out the "Augean Stables."

Well, they got possession of the Government. Instead of reduction of officers, their number was greatly augmented. The public expenditures were enormously increased. Frauds and defalcations ensued. The treasury was plundered of millions. The Post Office became bankrupt, and other departments of the Government were thrown into the utmost disorder and confusion. As a commentary upon the faithful execution of this proposed "retrenchment," take the Custom House in the City of New York, that great workshop for the manufacture of political capital. When modern Democracy took possession of the Government, there were employed in that establishment, we are told, 175 men. At the close of that dynasty, there were 500.

The expenses of collecting the Revenue at the commencement of Democratic reign were $2200,000; at the close, under their patent system of reduction and retrenchment, they were $600,000. All this, too, while the amount of labor and the amount of revenue collected remained about the same.

Again: The Democracy, when soliciting the reins of the Government, commended themselves to the favorable regard of the people by their loud denunciation of the proscriptive policy. They held up their hands with holy horror at the change made by Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State of some few leaders of the laws. The people were told by this new sect that in every situation party and party feelings should be avoided. That the monster called Party Spirit should be exterminated. That patriotism, talents and integrity should be the passport to office. That the President ought not to be the head of a party, but the head of a nation. With the avowal of these liberal and generous sentiments as to the administration of patronage; and with declarations of absolute abhorrence of the proscriptive policy, they succeeded triumphantly in the election. How did that turn out? Why they commenced an immediate transfer to their own partisan press of the printing of the laws, dismissing *all* others; appointing Editors and those connected with the Democratic Press to office; and making a general sweep of the officers and agents of the Government from the highest dignitary in the diplomatic corps, to the tide waiter of the Custom House; so that while the predecessors of modern Democracy, from J. Q. Adams inclusive, had, in a period of 32 years, made only about 130 removals, this proscription-hating, even-handed party, in the first year of its career, had made more than 1500 removals! Men dismissed, who, were, in the language of one of their party, of the purest virtue; upon whose character no stain was ever fixed before; justly regarded by all who knew them as eminently possessing honesty, capacity and fidelity in their trusts.

This flagrant abandonment of their pledges about proscription was pursued with unmitigated rigor throughout the whole course of the Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk.

Indeed, so omnipotent had this rule of devotion to party and bestowal of office on partizans become, that even when our Country was engaged with a foreign foe, when party distinctions should be buried, when Whigs no less than Democrats struck for the honor of our Flag and mingled their blood in one common stream in upholding the honor of the Republic, this cardinal rule of proscription was still paramount. In the appointment of the officers for our Army in the Mexican war, some two or three General officers and a few of the subalterns were taken from the Whigs, while all the remainder, amounting to about 800, were taken from the Democracy.

In this reckless violation of professions and falsification of promises, you search in vain for Democratic principles. And although in the definitions of modern Democracy, I will not employ the insulting language used by their own distinguished leader, that "they are held together by no principle, but the cohesive power of public plunder," yet to what else than unscrupulous and inordinate thirst for the spoils," can be ascribed their bitter and virulent opposition to Gen. Taylor's Administration? No sooner had he been installed into office than it was formally announced by the official Organ of Democracy, that no matter what aspect the future might wear, the policy of the President was to be opposed to the "bitter end."

With cause or without cause, his Administration was to be broken down. Accordingly, no matter what have been his measures, they have been arraigned, condemned and stigmatized as the offspring of folly or corruption. Libels so gross that they shocked the common sense of the country; caricatures so extravagant, that they betrayed their malignity and falsehood on their face; vituperation coarse beyond all parallel in partisan controversy; base insinuations, bold falsehood, unsparing abuse, have been, poured out without stint or forbearance upon the devoted head of the gallant Hero, whose only offence has been that of covering the Flag of his country with imperishable glory on the fields of carnage and of victory, and of winning in a pacific, elective contest, the highest honors of a grateful people.

The Whig party of North Carolina, by a majority of 8,000 votes, contributed to bring him into power, and we will be the last to desert the standard of the brave old soldier. Unschooled in party tactics, he takes his position under the lessons in the Constitution. Undismayed by factionists and demagogues, he adheres to a line of policy which he deems essential to the peace and safety of the nation. He has been tried in the field, tried in the cabinet: tried by difficult and embarrassing questions at home, and delicate relations with foreign powers: tried by the artillery of the most unscrupulous party press: tried by legislators, both north and south, in a fearful struggle on questions of the most momentous concern. In all these conflicts, both foreign and domestic, Gen. Taylor has borne himself as a man and a patriot.

Standing now unmoved, as he did amidst the storm and thunder on the eventful field of Buena Vista, when the flower and strength of his army were unjustly withdrawn from him, and he was left with a handful of troops to be borne down and destroyed by the irresistible force of unequal numbers—self-poised by his own indomitable courage, and energy and decision, he falters neither to the right hand nor to the left, but now, as then, strikes for his country, his whole country.

The Whig party may well congratulate themselves and the nation, in having at the head of affairs such a man, at such a tremendous crisis as the present. A crisis which has paralyzed all legislation by our Congress: disturbed the public mind: stirred up implacable feud and discord and hatred among brethren of the same great national family; and threatens to deliver over to anarchy and civil war, a people heretofore united by the strongest ties of historic recollections of the past and bright hopes for the future: a people united in the same fraternal bond of kindred and affection and interest. A crisis in our history resulting from the acquisition of vast regions of territory, purchased most dearly by a lavish effusion of the blood and treasure of the country, which was foretold by the Whigs as with prophetic vision: against the consummation of which their best energies have been unceasingly directed—a portentous disaster for which the Whig party is in no sort responsible. A crisis so threatening and alarming that it becomes the imperative duty of those in power, in our national assembly, to calm the agitation and fears of our people.

The sectional struggle in which our country is now engaged, and which has been brought upon us by the malversation of Mr. Polk's administration, involves not our own alone, but the destiny of civil liberty throughout the earth. The contest must be made to terminate. Public sentiment demands of Congress to settle it.

The path of safety and reform can, in my solemn opinion, alone be found in the moderate counsels, the conciliating policy, and the conservative principles of the Whig party. Let us, then, as a band of brothers, uphold that party.

Burying all minor or local jealousies, let us stand shoulder to shoulder together to maintain that party. In union is our strength.

Let us then, my friends, emblazon upon our shields the principles of Whigs. Inscribe upon the sacred folds of our ensign, the talismanic motto of our Order. Let us all rally at the same watchword, and marching with undivided front under the same banner—VICTORY WILL BE CERTAIN AND COMPLETE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY.

Election on Thursday, August 1st.

THE WHIG STATE CONVENTION,

Which we had the pleasure of attending last week, was one of the most cheering occasions of the kind that we have ever known. Whether we regard the number of counties represented, the number of Delegates in attendance, the harmonious spirit which animated them, or the results arrived at, it was such an assemblage as a Whig might well be proud of.

Gov. Manly was *unanimously* nominated, at the first and only vote taken. This was better than we had expected, for we were aware of the fact that some had doubted the policy and others the propriety of re-nominating him. But it was highly gratifying to the great body of the Convention, as we doubt not it will be to ninety-nine hundredths of the Whig party, as a tribute due to the personal and public character of the incumbent. We must not be understood as saying that every member of the Convention voted for the nomination. There were two or three who did not, but in every instance they were in a minority in the Delegations of their respective counties, and the vote of the counties was given to Gov. Manly. We doubt not that all will unite heartily in promoting his re-election.

The reader will find the proceedings entire in this paper, with Gov. Manly's speech in accepting the nomination, to which we refer with pride and pleasure. His remarks on the contemptible outcry against "Central influence", and "the Raleigh Clique," are just and happy. On Education and Internal Improvements there ought not to be a dissenting voice from his. In regard to Free Suffrage, the Governor has, in defining his position, corrected a common mistake as to his course in the last canvass, and placed himself upon the true ground which he and the Whig party of the State occupy and intend to maintain, that the question of changing the fundamental Law is not a party question, and should not be voted upon as a party measure, but should rest upon its own intrinsic merits; that the people have an undoubted right to make such change if they desire it, and that it is the duty of the Legislature to take the necessary steps to ascertain the will of the majority on the subject. So also in regard to the election of Judges and other officers by the people. On these subjects it is a matter of doubt with us, whether a majority of the Convention was in favor of a change or not. But nearly all were in favor of the resolutions adopted, to submit the question directly to the people for their decision, once for all. By voting for the resolutions, no one voted for the change of the Constitution. That is a question on which all will vote when the proper time comes, and every one will be at liberty to vote according to his own judgment uninfluenced by party feeling.

The resolutions of the Convention, and the remarks of the Governor, on the great question of the day, will, we trust and believe, meet with the hearty approval of the people of North Carolina.

In brief, we commend the whole to the attentive consideration of our readers.

There were eloquent and able discussions in the Committee of 18, in Committee of the Whole, and in the Convention, in which the most prominent speakers were Gov. Iredell, John Kerr, Henry W. Miller, Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hon. N. Boyden, Dr. F. J. Hill, Hon. Alfred Dockery, Lewis Thompson, Hon. John H. Bryan, P. H. Winston, J. M. Edney, R. F. Troy, Jas. Banks, Thos. D. Meares, H. K. Nash, and William H. Rhodes.

On the whole, we are greatly cheered by the spirit which animated this large body. It effectually dissipates the apprehensions of lukewarmness or dissension in the Whig party. However it may be in other parts of the country, the Whigs of North Carolina evidently intend to stand by their principles *and* their men, and under the banner of TAYLOR, AND MANLY, AND THE UNION, to achieve another old fashioned Whig triumph. We call upon our friends in all parts of the State to bestir themselves, and see to it that this patriotic intention be not frustrated by any want of their accustomed vigilance and zeal. Let care be taken, not only to elect Gov. Manly, but to carry a decided majority of the Legislature. Both can be done if the Whigs do their duty to themselves, to their friends, and to the country.

THE LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.—We were detained in Raleigh by business during the session of this body, but had no inclination to be present. We understood, however, that there were about 100 Delegates present, from about 30 counties.—At an informal meeting, as we learned from a member of the Convention, a vote was taken for President of the Convention, Judge Strange and Gen. Saunders being in nomination, when the former was selected, 42 votes to 28. This nomination being confirmed by the Convention, Judge Strange accordingly presided. After an arduous struggle, as we learn, the Caucus finally agreed upon the Hon. David S. Reid as the candidate for Governor.

There are some remarkable things about this Convention. In the first place, a member of the Nashville Convention was elected its President, whilst its nominee for Governor is opposed to that Convention. Next, a resolution was adopted recommending the Missouri Compromise on the slavery question, though the President took the floor and delivered a long speech in favor of the Senate's plan of the Committee of Thirteen. And his speech, (so says the Carolinian,) "met the approval of a large majority of the Convention, and hearty applause," whilst the resolutions "were adopted unanimously!" This is "riding both sides of the sappling."

But the most singular movement of all was the nomination of the Hon. David S. Reid as their candidate for Governor, notwithstanding his public withdrawal, and his private declarations, repeated every where and on all occasions, to Whigs and Locos, that he would not be a candidate. It is known that his letter of the 25th of May, declining to have his name brought before the Convention, was withheld for a week by the Editor of the Standard, and that he was much displeased there-at, and insisted on its publication. It appeared a few days before the Convention met.

Now Mr. Reid's nomination under these circumstances, and when it was known that Mr. Dobbin or Mr. Leak would have been willing to accept, (not to mention Mr. Jas. B. Shepard or Mr. Biggs,) was a remarkable movement, and has meaning in it, more perhaps than is known to any but the leading spirits of the Convention. If we might hazard a conjecture or two, we should say, that the Convention was afraid to nominate Mr. Dobbin, because of his Internal Improvement votes, which are unpopular in the East, and of his advocacy of the Nashville Convention, which would kill any candidate in the West, as we learn. So *he* was laid on the shelf, who was, a few months ago, the most popular man of his party in the State. The second of the above causes, probably, (and possibly others,) gave Mr. Leak his quietus.

But if we mistake not, there was a secret motive, not avowed even to the great body of the Convention, which produced the nomination of Mr. Reid. We predict that he will not accept the nomination, and we believe it was procured with the *knowledge* that he would not accept. The leaders of the party, if we mistake not, are afraid to hazard a canvass under their present distracted state on the leading questions of the day. The party is divided on Internal Improvements, on Free Suffrage, on the Slavery question, and especially and vitally on the Nashville Convention. They dared not go before the people and make an issue with the Whigs on these questions. Their object is, we suspect, to make no such issue. It is well known at Raleigh, as we learn, that the leaders have not desired to run a candidate in opposition to Gov. Manly. Yet it would not do to adjourn the Convention without doing something. Therefore, a gentleman was selected who had positively declined. And when he shall again decline, the Central Committee will either put up a man of straw, as they did once before, or let the election go by default—*devoting all the efforts of the party to carry the Legislature.* And content to look forward to the Gubernatorial and Presidential Elections two years hence, when the dangerous questions of the present day may be out of the way. This we believe to be the plan of operations, and we shall be egregiously disappointed if it do not so appear in due time.

It especially behooves the Whigs to take care that their cause shall not suffer in the only particular in which they may be injured by this scheme—that the Legislature be not lost, either from too great confidence, or from a superfluity of candidates. "A word to the wise."

CURIOUS.—A knot of Whigs in Raleigh on Friday last had a hearty laugh at the expense of a Delegate to the Locofoco Convention. It happened in this wise:

A gentleman going into Raleigh on that day met an acquaintance going out, who, as he knew, had been a member of the Convention, then just adjourned. Anxious to know who was the Locofoco nominee, he stopped the Delegate and made the inquiry. After some conversation they separated. The gentleman arriving at Guion's Hotel, and meeting with a number of friends, remarked, "Well, so Leak is the candidate for Governor."—"Leak! No! Reid has been nominated." "Indeed! Why, Mr. ———, a Delegate from ———, told me just now that Leak was the man."

Now this was odd enough. But we have a still more singular announcement. The Biblical Recorder, (a religious paper,) dated Raleigh June 15, 1850, says, "that Walter L. Leak Esq., of Richmond county, was nominated for election to the same office, by the Democratic State Convention, held in this city on Thursday."

What does all this mean? Has Mr. Leak *really* been fixed on, whilst Mr. Reid is only *nominally* put forward? Or are the Delegates to the Convention so ignorant of what was done in that body as would thus appear? We shall see.

RUCKERITES.—We learn from the Raleigh Times, that when the Roll was called in the Locofoco Convention, it appeared that 25 counties were represented by about 100 Delegates—"after which a motion was submitted and adopted, that all good Democrats present from other counties, though not Delegates, be invited to take seats and participate in the deliberations of the Convention. We think (adds the Times,) that will fill the seats up."

CANDIDATES.

Maj. Alfred Brower is a candidate for the Senate in Randolph county.

NEW HANOVER.—N. N. Nixon for the Senate; J. D. Powers and Wm. Hill, for the Commons.—All Locos.

BUNCOMBE.—N. W. Woodfin is a candidate for re-election to the Senate in the Buncombe District; and Marcus Erwin, E. Frisby, and Wiley Jones, for the Commons.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

"WASHINGTON, June 14, 1850.

"As to the Compromise bill of the Senate, I think it will pass that body by some five or six majority; but I now think from recent indications that it cannot pass the House of Representatives, and that a large majority of that body will support the President's plan—the admission of California alone, leaving the Territories and every thing else unprovided for.

"I regret to say there has been, within the last three or four days, more bad temper displayed in the proceedings of the House than at almost any other period of the Session. The free soilers are, I think, daily becoming more arbitrary and supercilious towards the South. I should not be surprised to find the minority resorting to such measures as may prevent any thing being done in this matter the present Session, if the compromise be rejected in the House."

ILL FEELING.—There has been a good deal of bad feeling manifested in both Houses of Congress within a few days. The most important instance of this was a violent altercation between Mr. Benton and Mr. Clay, on the subject of the consistency of each, which the other called in question.—It closed by Mr. Benton saying, in regard to a letter which Mr. Clay read,—

"I consider him the author of that letter. He has produced it in the American Senate. He has read it here, and, as his letter, I brand it as a most infamous calumny; and, with that brand upon it, it shall go upon the parliamentary history of the country.

"Mr. Clay. I shall only say that I repel with scorn and indignation the imputation that I am the author of that letter. I hurl it back to him, that he may put it in his casket of calumnies, where he has many other things of the same sort.

"Mr. Benton. You hurl it back; but I have got it on you first." [Laughter.]

GOOD.—Mr. Hale, the abolition Senator from New Hampshire, has declared his intention soon to resign his seat and retire to private life. We regret that there will be "a few more of the same sort left."

A Post Office has been established in this county, called Kingsbury, Nathan King Jr. Postmaster.—12 miles North of Fayetteville.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pomaredе's Panorama of the Mississippi River and Mr. Calhoun's Funeral Procession in Charleston, have attracted crowds of spectators at the Town Hall for the last four nights; all are delighted with the Painting as a work of art. The music is most excellent, well worth a visit to the Hall of itself, and the lecture very interesting. The exhibition will continue to-night and to-morrow night only. No person should fail to visit it.

Several communications, &c. deferred for want of room.

STOPPING THE WHEELS OF GOVERNMENT.—A remarkable state of things exists in Congress. The fiscal year will expire on the 30th inst., beyond which day no appropriation has been made for carrying on the government. And yet the Locofoco committee of Ways and Means had not even presented a single bill on the subject, until last week, two unimportant bills were offered. A rule of the House requires that the appropriation bills shall be brought in during the first 30 days of each session; but upwards of six months of this session have passed and nothing done. This looks like holding a rod over Congress. If the slavery question be not settled to the satisfaction of the Committee, no appropriations.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 8th, the Compromise bill being under consideration, Mr. Davis of Miss. spoke in opposition to any of the measures proposed for settling this question. Mr. Hale replied to some remarks from Mr. Foote, which drew forth Mr. Dawson, who went into a castigation of Mr. Hale, infimating that he had mounted the free soil hobby for interested purposes, and reading from a letter published several years ago, by Rev. Mr. Storer, in a paper called the *Star*, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Hale at that time took decided ground against abolitionism. The letter says that Mr. Hale at the close of an address by Mr. Storer, arose and denounced abolitionism in no measured terms, as well as declared blacks to be beasts in human form, unfit to live free.

He also read an editorial from the *Dover* (N. H.) *Gazette*, which, he intimated, was then under the control of Mr. Hale, in which, also, the abolitionists are handled with much severity, and an abolition lecturer, named Thompson, is threatened with a law found inside of pine and outside of goose, or in other terms, a coat of tar and feathers. Mr. Dawson thought the position taken by Mr. Hale at that time honorable, creditable, and worthy of the good heart which he knew he possessed. He only alluded to this history now for the purpose of suggesting to the Senator, that having once held such views, and changed his own sentiments, he should have more consideration and charity for those who then thought with him, and whose views had not changed.

Mr. Hale admitted the general accuracy of the statement made by the Rev. Mr. Storer, and that within fifteen years his sentiments had changed.

On Monday, nothing of importance. Mr. Benton moved to postpone the Compromise bills until the 4th of March 1851, and made a speech in opposition to the measure.

On Tuesday, Mr. Cass delivered a speech in favor of the Compromise, and in opposition to Mr. Benton. He regretted, he said, to hear the attack which Mr. Benton had yesterday made on the veteran Clay.

Mr. Dayton commenced a speech in opposition to the scheme presented by the Committee of Thirteen, but had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

We have not room for an extended notice of the subsequent proceedings of the Senate.

The Compromise Bill has been the great subject, of course. The Senate rejected, 27 to 24, an amendment to strike out of the bill the portion relating to the Texas boundary, and payment to that State for relinquishing her claim to New Mexico. It also rejected, 30 to 8, an amendment to fix one million of dollars as the sum to be paid to Texas.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Saturday, the California question was discussed in committee of the whole.—Messrs. Phelps, McMullen, Allen, Thurman, and Hamilton, making speeches.

On Monday, Messrs. Bowden, Gentry, McClernand, Woodward, Stanton of Tenn., and Stevens of Pa., spoke on the California question.

A motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution closing the debate on to-morrow, was rejected.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Howard of Texas, and McDowell of Va., spoke on the California question.

The discussion was closed at 1 o'clock, and many amendments were offered. After which, the House adjourned.

Since Tuesday the House has been almost solely engaged on the California question, without any result.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—After the adoption of a number of Resolutions and an Address, the Southern Convention adjourned on the 12th inst., to assemble once more at Nashville, in six weeks after the adjournment of Congress. The Address, which we have not yet seen, was adopted after some exciting discussion, with but few dissenting voices. The material declarations of the Resolutions are as follows:

That the U. S. Territories, being the common property of the people of the States, any law excluding from them any species of property recognised in the States, would be in direct violation of the Constitution. That all laws heretofore existing in territories acquired from Foreign Governments, which interfere with religion, freedom of the Press, rights of persons and property as recognised in our Constitution, become void upon such acquisition; and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to make such provisions as will secure those rights to the inhabitants of, and emigrants to the territories. That in case Congress shall refuse to recognise these rights, the territories should be treated as property and divided between the sections of the Union,—and that though liable to objections, the adoption of the line of 36° 30′ or the extension of the Missouri Compromise line, to the Pacific, would be acquiesced in. That as the Convention will not conclude that Congress will adjourn without adjusting this controversy, it does not feel at liberty to discuss the methods suitable for resisting any measures not yet passed which might involve dishonor to the South.

And so endeth that chapter!

EULOGY ON MR. CALHOUN.—We have received from the author—the Rev. J. C. Coit,—a very neatly printed pamphlet copy of his "Eulogy on the Life, Character, and Public Services of the Hon. John C. Calhoun," pronounced before the citizens of Cheraw, S. C., on the 24th of April. We see the Eulogy highly spoken of by some of our exchanges; but have not yet had time to give it more than a passing glance.

Presidency of Greensborough Female College.—Rev. Charles F. Deems, of the N. C. Conference, and late Professor in the University, has been unanimously elected President of Greensborough Female College. Mr. Deems' acknowledged ability and wide spread literary reputation will sustain unimpaired the usefulness and high character of the Institution over which he is so cordially called to preside. He is a worthy successor to Mr. Shipp, who has accepted a Professorship in his *alma mater* at Chapel Hill, on the duties of which, we understand, he expects to enter at the beginning of the ensuing session.

Greensborough Patriot.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road.—We are pleased to learn from the *Charleston Mercury*, that Major Gwynn, the Agent of the Wilmington and Manchester R. R., has concluded a contract for 3000 tons of Railroad Iron, weighing 51½ lbs. per yard, at $41 per ton, freight, duty and insurance included, to be delivered in Charleston, and the cash paid on delivery.

Wilmington Aurora.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal met in this city on Monday—all the Judges being present. The following Gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice:

George Howard,	Tarborough.
William A. Jenkins,	Warrenton.
William G. Henderson,	Rockingham.
William E. Hill,	Duplin county.
Thos. C. Albright,	Greensborough.
J. Mallett DeBernière,	Fayetteville.
Benjamin Guion,	Newbern.
John H. Whitaker,	Halifax.
Wm. H. Rhodes,	Bertie county.

And the following have been admitted to Superior Court practice:

J. J. Davis,	Franklin county.
L. D. Pender,	Tarborough.
J. W. Johnson,	Raleigh.
M. Lankford,	Franklin county.
Thomas Ruffin,	Wayne county.

Raleigh Register.

WHIG MEETING IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

At a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Duplin, held at Faison's Depot on the 1st inst., Dr. James H. Hicks was called to the Chair, and Mr. Isham R. Faison appointed Secretary. On motion of Dr. Henry W. Faison, Col. C. D. Hill, and Joseph T. Rhodes, were appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. On the report of the committee, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

First. That we, the Whigs of Duplin, entirely approve of the State Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 10th of this month.

Second. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

Third. That we cordially approve of the administration of Gov. Manly, and recommend his re-nomination.

The following delegates were appointed in accordance with the second resolution:

Col. C. D. Hill, Dr. H. W. Faison, Elias J. Faison, Jr., A. R. Hicks, David Wright, James B. Carr, Henry B. Hurst, W. Herring, Jeremiah Pearsall, W. W. Pearce, Edward Hall, John Kelly, T. Newkirk, O. Carr, George Middleton, A. Standford, H. Bowden, Jesse Butts, James Middleton, B. Oliver, Buckner Hodges, J. T. R. Miller, John Carr, Kedar Bryan, Stephen Williams, Gen. W. L. Hill, Lewis Oates, Charles Moore, David S. Middleton, Thomas Hall, Wm. D. Pearsall, J. L. Smith, Henry Moore, Joseph T. Rhodes, and on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list.

On motion of Col. C. D. Hill, the Chronicle, Observer and Register, were respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JAMES H. HICKS, Ch'n.

ISHAM R. FAISON, Sec'y.

The steamship Atlantic has arrived in New York, in a trip of eleven days and four hours.

The news is favorable in its character for the maintenance of the peace of Europe. Trade is improving, and the general aspect of affairs, in England especially, is improved. France is quiet. There is nothing new on the Greek question.

The King of Prussia was lying dangerously ill with fever, occasioned by his wound, which prevents him from sleeping. The swelling has not diminished.

In France it was expected that the Electoral bill would undergo extensive alterations. The President has stopped the publication of the "Napoleon" newspaper, on account of the appearance of articles calculated to envenom the negotiations pending with England on the Greek question. France was quiet.

On Monday, the 27th, the sales of Cotton reached 10,000 bales at prices higher than last week; on Tuesday, the sales were 7000 bales, of which speculators took about half. The belief gains ground that the present prices will be permanent. Trade in Manchester is good. Yarns for India trade are in demand.

The weather in England was fine, causing Wheat to be two pence per bushel, and Flour six pence per bbl. cheaper. There was less demand for Corn. A lot of yellow, just arrived, sold at 32s. Wheat was 6d. and 1s. lower than last week. In consequence of an impression that an arrangement of the misunderstanding with France had taken place, the English funds opened, on the 28th, at 96 a 96⅛.

THE NEWS BY THE GEORGIA.

The U. S. mail steamer Georgia, arrived at N. York. She sailed for Chagres on the 26th of May, but brings nothing later from California. She stopped at Havana and left there on the 5th.

The Georgia stopped at Porto Cabello and Kingston for coal. The U. S. steamer Saranac, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Tatnall, entered the harbor previous to the Georgia's sailing, and was to leave the same afternoon. The sloops of war Albany and Germantown were cruising off the harbor.

At 12 o'clock on the 5th, an American brig, from which were taken some California emigrants, supposed to be invaders, was towed past the Georgia and the Saranac, in the upper harbor. A ship, name unknown, was captured at the same time, and anchored at the mouth of the harbor. The persons taken in these vessels are confined in Moro Castle, and all access to them has been denied the American Consul. It is generally believed in Havana that there is no evidence against these vessels or the prisoners, the vessels being regularly cleared for Chagres, and captured on the coast of Yucatan. Havana is comparatively quiet, though the militia are being drilled every day, and speak quite contemptuously of the American heroes who were so easily driven off from Cardenas. It is reported in Havana that they were the picked men of Jefferson Davis's Regiment, engaged in the Mexican war. The soldiery and officers were quite indignant towards the Americans—no passengers being allowed to land, and the Captains of the Steamers got on shore with much difficulty.

The Captain of the Ohio was arrested by a party of soldiers (although he had a passport) and paraded about the streets some time.

Out of the persons captured from the Lopez party expedition, four were shot; one was reprieved for some reason unknown. These men, it was said, were not soldiers, but sailors, who had wandered from the boat and had been left behind. They were returning leisurely to the shore when they were arrested and shot.

All the officers and men engaged in the fight against Lopez were liberally rewarded—the officers receiving crosses of honor—the men, money. Those wounded were pensioned for life, and also the widows and children of those killed. It is said that had Lopez held Cardenas one day longer, he would have been joined by a large party of patriots who were on the point of rising against the authorities, but his defeat has checked any expression of opinion, and those most disaffected are now loudest in the support of Government. The Government nevertheless have taken the most active measures to secure themselves against invasion, and their whole naval force is kept ready for sea and cruising, and the crews of the ships practice daily in boats ready for landing. One ship-of-the-line, a frigate and a war steamer, were in port; the rest were scattered along the coast.

The Falcon sailed on the 4th with 460 passengers for Chagres. The Saranac was to sail for Norfolk on the 5th; officers and crews of the United States vessels were all well.

The cholera had subsided in Havana.

Among the wounded men left at Cardenas by Gen. Lopez, and who were subsequently shot, by order of the Governor, was Capt. Duperu, of New Orleans.

The Nicaragua Treaty.—The National Intelligencer says that authentic information has reached this government of the full approval by the British government of the treaty happily concluded in that city between Mr. Secretary Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer, for the adjustment of all points of the Nicaragua question, as between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain.

MARRIED,

In St. John's Church, in this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. ISAAC B. HAWLEY to Miss MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Hardin.

At Greensborough, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John A. Gretter, PETER G. EVANS, Esq., of Chatham, to Miss ANN ELIZA, third daughter of Gov. Morehead of that place.

In Robeson county, on the 6th inst., by Rev'd Hector McLean, Mr. JOHN A. DAVIS, to Miss MARY B., daughter of Col. Neill Regan.

In Anson county, on the 12th inst., JAMES M. McCORKLE, Esq., to Miss ROSA L. BUCHANAN, daughter of the late May Buchanan.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday night last, Mrs. SARAH GEE, consort of Jas. R. Gee, aged 57.

In California, on the 9th Dec., Mr. CHAS. E CARSON, (son of Joseph McD. Carson, Esq. of Rutherfordton, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 18.

Brandy, p'ch,	75 a 85	Lard,		6¼ a	7½
Ditto, apple,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20	a	23
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½	a	7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	25	a	30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5	a	
Cotton,	11½ a 12	Oats,	40	a	
Corn,	75 a 80	Oil, Linseed,	90	a	
Coffee,	10 a 11	Powder,	5 00	a	6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾	a	2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a	9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11	a	12½
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 50	a	
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45	a	50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2	a	2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	10	a	
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75	a	80
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35	a	36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11	a	12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2	a	2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—Cotton in demand at 11¼ to 12. Corn dull at 80. Bacon 7 to 7½. Flour dull at 5 to 5½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7 to 7½. Corn 65; scarce. Lard 8 to 9. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Lumber—Flooring Boards $10. Timber—prime Mill 5 25 to 6 00, ordinary 3 00 to 5 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 2 00 to 2 10, Virgin 3 00 to 3 10, Hard 1 10. Spirits 24½

At Charleston, Cotton heavy, at 10½ to 12½. Corn 64 to 70.

At New York, cotton firm at 12½ to 12¾ for Middling Uplands.

Total receipts of cotton 1,953,286 bales, against 2,623,467 last year. Deficiency 670,181 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 13—Steamer Rowan, with goods for L H Webb, T S Lutterloh, Rankin & McLean, Wm McIntyre, J & C J Cowles, Hall & Hall, A A McKethan, A T Wilbar, Dr W H Moore, Jacob Reich, J K McKellar, N K McDuffie, W A Lash, R D Golding, Geo Folts, G W Johnson, H & E J Lilly, J F Chambers, F Garrett, W H Bayne, J Rogers.

June 14—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for W McIntyre, S J Hinsdale, J M Beasley, C Benbow, Dr B Robinson, H Branson & Son, J & T Waddill, C A Brown, R Murphy, Abner Davis, E Belo, W R Holt, D Murphy, H T Webb, J D Gary, H T Burkshire, E Benager.

June 15—Steamer Gov Graham, with boat M Brown in tow, and goods for N Kendall, Kelly & Field, Union Manf Co, Coffin, Worth & Co, J & B G Worth, C H Dowd, Robert Gray, Boger & Maxwell, J Piggott, J J Shaw, J S Piggott & Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, H Erambert, W T Horne, H L Myrover & Co, J H & J Martine, and J Harrison.

HAMER ACADEMY.

A CHEAP Boarding School for young Ladies will be opened at this place, on the first Monday of July next. This School is designed to be rather preparatory in its origin, though instruction will be given in any of the Branches usually taught in the higher order of schools, if required. It is an individual effort on the part of the subscriber, and if the School is sufficiently patronized, the desired object is to make it an Institution of high grade. The Academy is situated in the Southern portion of Montgomery county, N. C., near Mount Gilead P. O.

Instruction will be given principally by Miss Mary E. Wiley. The undersigned, who has had several years of experience in teaching in early life, will direct and supervise, and devote as much time to instructing as his health and other circumstances will permit.

Board, including every thing necessary to make the pupil comfortable, will be furnished for $5 pr. month, or $25 pr. Session. Tuition will vary from $6 to $12 per Session. The Latin will be taught if required.

O. WILEY.

Montgomery Co., N. C., June 8, 1850. 24-6w

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE, 12th June 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shares in the Capital Stock of this Bank, upon which any Instalment remains unpaid on the 1st day of July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the Bank, on said 1st July, at 12 o'clock, M. By order of the Board.

td W. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited for rebuilding the Bridge across Little Rockfish on the Camden Road, and may be handed to either of the undersigned, up to Friday the 28th instant. The Commissioners will meet on Saturday, 29th June, at the Bridge, at 12 o'clock M., to receive and open the proposals, and to let out the contract.

W. B. GILLIS,
COLIN McRAE,
J. McCALL,
C. P. MALLETT,
J. H. HALL,
Commissioners.

June 17, 1850. 2w

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

JAMES F. MARSH.

Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22tf

POMAREDE'S GREAT ORIGINAL

Panorama of the Mississippi River,

AND INDIAN LIFE.

TO-NIGHT,

In connexion with Hon. J. C. Calhoun's Funeral Procession in Charleston.

At the Town Hall, this being the only Hall in the Town of sufficient altitude. This painting is well known throughout the world, and to be admired must but be seen. Painted in oil, and 1800 yards in extent.

Doors open at 7

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.

Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 29, 1850. 13tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermitteuts, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-fuls doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Agne, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

Vol. 9, Iredell's Law Reports.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire Edition of the 9th Volume of Iredell's Reports of Law Cases decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (just published,) is prepared to furnish it to the Profession and to the Trade, at the reduced price of $5. At which price also he supplies the other volumes owned by him, viz: Vols. 6, 7, 8, Law, and Vols. 4, 5, Equity. The earlier volumes of the Reports, the Digest, and Law Books generally, supplied at moderate prices.

Jan'y 22. E. J. HALE.

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
179 Baltimore st., near Light.

]12-y]

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.

ENDER & BISCOE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrow-root, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retension of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book store.

April 5, 1850. 14 1ew

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.

North West corner Market Square, Green st.

March 18, 1850. 12tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

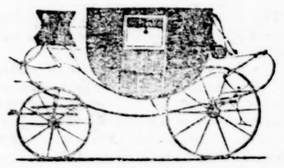
Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Taritans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.

April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf
April 8, 1850.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,
(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

April 29, 1850. 17tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.
Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

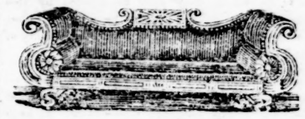
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

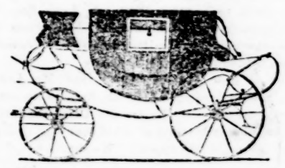
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates, new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

150,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs Asthma, Spitting of Blood Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Painful Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant,
WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cumming, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Proplexus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, o retarded or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of indiscreet course or excess, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons of all weakness and languor, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy, raised to indolence. It strengthens and restores to healthful use each and every one of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fair, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate of use is most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and keep from all this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the nikalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted.